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House and Willard Hotel.

The Filipino Junta in Hong-Kong seems

to be composed of yellow correspondents

and campaign liars.

The Cuban Assembly made a great mistake

in that it had dissolved a few weeks

ago its members might have joined the

Cuban army and got their names on the

pay roll.

The street-railway experts and contractors

who hurried here on the invitation of a private

citizen have probably discovered by this

time that he is not a co-ordinate branch

of the government.

Nothing about Chicago would lead to the

inference that the prohibition sentiment is

an overwhelming factor in the city's politics,

but when the prohibition candidate for

mayor received 387 votes in a total of 200,000

all doubt is removed.

Carter H. Harrison's first administration

as mayor of Chicago came pretty near being

a carnival of corruption and vice. Having

been re-elected, largely by the votes of

decent people, he can afford to give the city

a decent administration.

It is to be hoped the New York paper

which has undertaken to start a "boom" in

favor of exchanging the Philippine

Islands for the British West Indies will not

close the deal without first consulting the

United States and Great Britain.

The sturdy Republican city of St. Louis

stands firm in place in every contest against

unusual odds, since the police is appointed

and controlled by a Democratic commission

of three, appointed by the Governor, and

the police is used to fight the Republicans.

The fact that hundreds of those who were

in camp a few months ago applied for

pensions shows that the claim agent has

not in his work with unusual alacrity.

Fortunately, when troops are mustered out

record of the condition of each man is made.

The court could have made just as strong

a decision and a much shorter opinion in the

street-railroad injunction case if it had

taken to the broad ground that, as a municipal

corporation created by the Legislature, the

city has a right to do whatever the Legisla-

ture empowers it to do.

The pottery makers' trust has come to grief

in its infancy. It was capitalized for

four times the value of the plants at an ex-

pense of \$20,000. The stock could not be

sold. It will be the same with most of the

other trusts and "combinations" now forming.

Few men will buy, even for speculative pur-

poses, stock that represents no actual value.

President McKinley's action in sending a

special commission to the Philippines is

likely to be fully vindicated. The proclama-

tion issued by the commission has made a

is not made with the present company, which can purchase all the franchises and claims of the Citizens' company. These persons asked for an injunction two weeks ago. Yesterday the three judges of the Superior Court in this county refused to make the injunction perpetual. Now they propose to appeal to the Supreme Court. The motion for an appeal will be heard on Friday. Judging from the past in such matters, a week or two will be taken to decide about the appeal. If it should be granted and the question gets into that tribunal a couple of months may pass before a decision shall be rendered. And this is a question simply of the right of the city to act under a law. If such delay results from simple proceedings for an injunction, how many months and years will pass before the settlement of issues growing out of claims regarding franchises, when lawyers make delay an end? The term "speedy justice," which is used in constitutions, is lost sight of in most litigations.

## CERTAINLY BETTER THAN UNCERTAINTY.

The court having dissolved the temporary injunction, the city is free to go ahead and perfect a contract with the new street-railway company with which it has been negotiating. It is not a matter of politics, but of business. Indianapolis may get when a series of "ifs" and legal uncertainties shall have been settled in the sweet but far distant by and by, but what is the best thing that can be obtained just now in the way of cheaper and better street-railway facilities.

Considering the important subject upon which basis, the Journal believes that the best thing which can be done for all the people is for the city government to grant a franchise to the Indianapolis company upon the best terms that can be obtained. The Journal favors this proposition because it will settle at once the contention and uncertainty which have involved street-railway transportation for years. Outside of such a certainty all is uncertainty. All that the lawyers who have made the majority report to the Commercial Club can say is that they believe the law questions involving the franchise of the Citizens' company can be disposed of without unreasonable delay. This might be mildly assuring did not the mass of people know from long experience that litigation over such matters as franchises is only another name for protracted delay. With two years before action to eject the Citizens' company could be begun, can the public expect, if the decision should be favorable, that it could be reached before three or four years after the bringing of a suit by the city? There would be at least five or six years of deteriorating service and high fares. With the present uncertainty the service is not so good now as three years ago. The rolling stock is wearing out, the power is less reliable, and no modern, first-class cars are being put upon the tracks. Do the people prefer five or six years of this increasing deterioration and 5-cent fares while waiting for a 3-cent fare, or do they prefer a 4-cent fare, better service and a universal transfer as soon as the new company can get control of the property? That is the question, and to such a question there can be but one answer, which is that a certainty of better things is better than a somewhat distant hope of cheaper fares than 4 cents.

The terms of the contract between the city authorities and the new company are not yet definitely known, but there is reason to believe that the latter will make greater concessions to the public than those inserted in the limits to the act of the last Legislature. One of these features is the universal transfer, which enables the passenger with a transfer to take a car on any other line than that on which he has obtained his transfer, and that ten minutes will be allowed in which to take another car. This is a decided expansion of the transfer. Further, when the proposed contract shall be made public it will be seen that there is a penalty for failure to render the service which is especially agreed upon.

There is reason to believe that the city authorities will act promptly toward the injunction has been dismissed. There certainly is no cause for delay on the part of the City Council when the contract made by the Board of Public Works shall be placed before it, for the reason that first-class service, with a 4-cent fare at once, is preferable to the possibility of a 3-cent fare five or six years hence.

## THE REVOLUTION BUSINESS.

By direction of the government the United States district attorney at New Orleans is prosecuting an investigation to discover if that city is a breeding ground for Central American revolutions. The matter is now before the United States grand jury, and it is expected that several indictments will be returned against persons who have been furnishing revolution to order. The investigation seems to be timely, for the United States has recently been put to considerable expense in ordering vessels to different Central American states and sending cable messages on account of revolutions. During the month of March trouble of this kind occurred with no less than three Central American republics—Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala—giving rise to diplomatic differences that might have resulted seriously. In each case Americans were more or less involved in the attempted revolution. In the case of Nicaragua Americans residing in the country took part, and some volunteers were recruited in the United States and shipped from New Orleans to assist the revolutionists. While this attempted revolution was in progress dispatches from the United States government to our consul at Bluefields were stopped and two war ships were sent to Bluefields to demand an apology. In the Honduras affair, in which also Americans participated and which is said to have been engineered from New Orleans, an American citizen, Mr. Pears, of Pittsburgh, was killed by a soldier. He was not a combatant and was really murdered because he was an American. For this outrage the United States government has demanded an explanation and \$30,000 damages from Honduras, and has sent a war ship to enforce the demand. This is a large sum for Honduras to pay, and it may not be easily collected, but as the case involves protection to American citizens the demand will doubtless be enforced. In Guatemala a number of Americans who claimed to have gone there as railroad men were charged with being filibusters and some were shipped out of the country, while others were arrested and put in jail, where they still are. These men may not have been filibusters, but the fact that they were Americans brought them under suspicion. Their cases are now under consideration by the United States government, and may lead to another demand for apology and reparation.

The fact that three such cases have occurred within a few weeks shows the necessity of putting a stop to them. The govern-

ment has reason to believe that these continually recurring revolutions are largely fomented in and engineered from New Orleans by exiled Central Americans and disreputable Americans who undertake the job for pay. A letter from New Orleans says:

The Central American revolution business in New Orleans is organized and as systematic as any other industry. Reyes, Vazquez or any of the exiled presidents who wish to return to office give notice that he is willing to plunk up \$100,000 or \$200,000 or whatever amount he may think the presidency is worth. He comes down here, meets one of the organizers, generally a dardevil American, who agrees to steer the thing through for him. Generally two or three ex-presidents pool their issues, as Reyes in Nicaragua and Vazquez in Honduras, as that prevents one of the governments from going to the assistance of the other. There is always a large stock of arms in New Orleans reserved for Central American revolution. The very sorry stock is, in fact, one of the same class as the arms sold to China by philanthropic English or German merchants. These arms have played a part in a dozen revolutions, for as soon as a president gets into office through them he has no longer any use for them. The presidential chair of Honduras was sold to a Central American leader. The latter disposed of the arms by selling them to the revolutionists, but failed in his revolution, the arms being stopped by rail and sea. Customhouse authorities at New Orleans, as they left this port concealed in bales of sugar, they were stopped by the customs. Scarcely a week ago when he found that the sugar would invade the country from Honduras. Now that the danger is over, they will probably come back to the junk shops where the next revolution is organized.

All this is done in open violation of our neutrality laws and at the imminent risk of causing serious trouble and perhaps war. In addition to the mercenary schemers in New Orleans who work up revolutions to order and supply filibusters with arms it is said that so-called labor agencies in some Western cities send men to Central America ostensibly to work on railroads or plantations, but really to help along a revolution. When the men get there they find they are expected to shoulder a gun instead of a spade. The investigation now going on at New Orleans by order of the government should be a thorough one, and the business of outfitting revolutions for the Central American States should be broken up.

## THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

Beyond the election of Mayor Harrison by Republican votes, the result of the election in Chicago has interesting features. It shows what the proscription policy which the Bryan-Jones-Albigel leaders of the 16th-party means for the party calling itself Democratic. Albigel is a man of some popularity and ability. He was an independent candidate who, with other things, stood for the free coinage of silver and that narrow, insistent element which Albigel best represents. He had the eleventh-hour endorsement of the official organ of Bryan and the central authority of the Jones Democratic national committee. Harrison was assailed because the platform upon which he was nominated ignored the silver question. Yet, as the radical expression of 16 to 1, Albigel received but 4,500 votes. The result should show those ultra silver leaders who are thrusting them out of the Democratic party because they are not fanatical silver men that the Albigel policy will insure defeat. Another result of the election is that it ends Albigel as a political factor in Illinois. Leaving behind him while in office a record of defalcation by subordinates who trusted him, the champion of lawlessness and one of the most unscrupulous men who have been in the Chicago platform, Governor Albigel seems to have come to his political end by his own hand.

Mr. Carter, the Republican candidate for mayor, is a man who enjoys public confidence and would have made an excellent mayor, but he was handicapped by the effusive support of Yerkes, the street-railway autocrat, who has made himself very popular with the people. Moreover, behind him were the leaders of the gang or Tanner element of the Republican party. A large part of the Republicans of Illinois have no use for Governor Tanner, who now appears to be United States senator as the successor of Mr. Cullom. Governor Tanner seems to have had a wonderful facility for doing the worst thing most effectually. Indeed, his administration in some respects has tended to cause the people to forget the vicious and corrupt administration of Albigel as Governor. Such results should teach the Republicans of Illinois who may consider themselves party managers that Tannerism and the scandals concerning the passage of the Allen law mean merit defeat.

Mayor Harrison is not a model. His administration in general has been only half good, but he had the courage to fight to keep the streets for the people and to get something for the use of the streets by railway companies which attempted to get them without returning any concession. But, best of all, he has beaten Bryanism and Albigelism because those elements thrust themselves into the fight against him.

President Ingalls, of the C. C. & St. L. Railway Company, delivered an expansion address at the banquet of a business association in Cincinnati. Mr. Ingalls believes that it would be folly to throw away what we have fought for and honestly won. If we should abandon the Philippines Germany or some other country would take them. If we rule the Philippines the great situation does not require us to make States and territories. Bishop Potter, it may be added, takes the opposite view in an article in the North American Review. That good man has been giving himself wretched half hours by imagining that the Philippines will force Congress to admit them to the Union as States. The two men, the business man, dealing with large affairs, and the world bishop who knows little of the world beyond his diocese and its small affairs, represent the character of the sentiment on the Philippine question. The mass of active American people agree with President Ingalls that we should hold the possessions. "We have fought for and honestly won."

The Military Assembly of Cuba has displayed sense, even if belated, in dissolving and turning over the pay rolls of the Cuban army to the authorities. Some impatience has been exhibited because General Brooke has not scattered the titled patriots, but it is evident that patience has brought better results. If the Assembly had been dispersed those papers that have insisted upon regarding the Cubans as intelligent and patriotic people would have denounced the President for oppressing the free people of a free land. The dissolving of the Assembly will probably have a salutary influence in the island. The Cuban army has been a menace to the peace of the island, consequently its removal will restore confidence.

The prospective consolidation of the seven military departments in Cuba into four has been indicated for some time past by the pacified state of the island and the large reduction in the number of troops. It is believed in Cuba that General Lee will be placed in command of the new western department, with headquarters at Havana.

Besides the poetic justice in this appointment it would be an excellent one from a political point of view, as he is highly regarded by the people of Havana and has had a chance to gain a valuable insight into the workings of the Cuban character.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Reverberate.

"Out of the frying pan into the fire," quoted her friend.

To which answered she: "Why not? A broil is more recherche than a fry and not near so conducive to apoplexy."

Doubtful.

Timmins—I've just got hold of a great line to begin a poem with: "Once an angel loved a star."

Simmons—Say, is this poem for the Dramatic Mirror or the Ladies' Home Journal?

A Blessing.

First Actor—Well, the medical guy says I've got parotitis coming on.

Second Actor—That's so bad as it looks. You know I tell you with that generally happy; and, besides, you ought to make a good living writing vaudeville sketches.

A Dilemma.

Hungry Higgins—Here is a ad in the paper that says "save your old rags."

Weary Watkins—That sounds all right, but I bet the fellow that give that advice never had no barbs wire fence in front of him nor a big dog behind him.

## CAPT. ELLIOTT IN PORTO RICO.

Result of a Journey of Inspection

Over the Island.

San Juan News, March 28.

Capt. W. H. Elliott, director of posts; H. M. Moore, postoffice inspector, and W. E. Lee, interpreter, returned to San Juan Sunday morning from their tour of inspection of the postoffice and the seekers of information concerning the island. The opportunity was taken to visit the federal penitentiary and condition of the people. The tour, March 18, by steamer Arkadia, spent Tuesday in Mayaguez; that night, by army ambulance to Sabana Grande, San German, Lajas, Higuayama and Cabo Rojo. From there they went to Vega Baja, where they visited Mariaca, Los Moros, Lajas, San Sebastian, Ponce, and Aguadilla. They then made the towns of Ayuda, Rincon, Aguadilla, and Aguadilla. They then made the towns of Ayuda, Rincon, Aguadilla, and Aguadilla. They then made the towns of Ayuda, Rincon, Aguadilla, and Aguadilla.

They lived, literally, off the country, eating what was laid before them and sleeping in the most comfortable quarters. The blue-dressed hostesses or barracks, as night found them. They especially enjoyed stoneware and silverware, and the oranges and coconut milk, which were all freely furnished and evidently without any intention of making the visitors often being refused, and by people apparently very poor.

Captain Elliott, passed through the district from which dispatching reports have been made, and which has been recently the scene of a great deal of trouble. He saw no signs of trouble, and the people were all well. He saw no signs of trouble, and the people were all well. He saw no signs of trouble, and the people were all well.

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## MANY SEEKING PENSIONS.

Few of the Applicants, However, Were Under Fire in Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The Globe-Democrat's Washington correspondent says: The Pension Office is being almost overwhelmed with applications for pensions now being filed by soldiers who served in the war with Spain. The demand is beyond all expectations. The regiment which has achieved the distinction of having the largest number of applications for pensions thus far is the Thirty-fourth Michigan. The number of pension applications so far received from this regiment is 350, or over one-fourth of the entire enlisted strength of the regiment.

The second place belongs to the District of Columbia regiment, which has 250 applications. Then follow the Thirty-third Michigan, the Eighth Ohio, the "President's Own," as it is called, and the Second Massachusetts. The number of pension applications from the Second Massachusetts, which is the fifth on the list, is 150. The regiment which has the largest number of applications for pensions thus far is the Thirty-fourth Michigan. The number of pension applications so far received from this regiment is 350, or over one-fourth of the entire enlisted strength of the regiment.

Of the pensions mentioned the only one which was under fire in the war with Spain was the Thirty-fourth Michigan. The number of pension applications so far received from this regiment is 350, or over one-fourth of the entire enlisted strength of the regiment.

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## NOEL LAW IS SUSTAINED

MESSENGERS SMITH AND WHITE DENIED AN INJUNCTION BY COURT.

City May Now Proceed with Its Street-Railroad Negotiations—The Court's Opinion.

The temporary restraining order granted by Charles F. Smith and White against the City Council and Board of Public Works was dissolved in the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiffs sought by injunction to prevent the city from disposing of a franchise to the Indianapolis Street-railway company and two weeks ago were successful in obtaining a temporary restraining order. Yesterday an opinion in the case was read in Room 2, by Judge Leathers. In the opinion the court held that the objections urged against the street-car law passed by the last Legislature could not be sustained, and that the Superior Court judges concurred in the opinion. The decision does away with the temporary restraining order and declines to grant the injunction asked for.

The opinion was read during the morning and in the afternoon the three judges heard further argument from the attorneys on each side. This was for the purpose of getting the case in the proper shape to go to the Supreme Court. The action of the court in denying the injunction is not a final disposition of the case. The plaintiffs were anxious to take the case up at once and yesterday afternoon asked the court to grant a motion to enter up a final judgment against them. Had this been done the plaintiffs could have then prayed for an appeal. The court declined to take this action, holding that it would be error to enter up a judgment against the plaintiffs. The court granted a motion to the plaintiffs to enter a motion to have the city file an answer to the original complaint. The plaintiffs did so and the attorneys for the city were instructed to have their answer filed